



TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
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BY J. NORVELL & CO.
The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year.
The TERMS of ADVERTISING in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.
All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.
All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Making appropriations for the public buildings for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for finishing the wings of the capitol, in addition to the sum of fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For erecting the centre building of the capitol, one hundred and thirty-six thousand and forty-four dollars.

For finishing the gates, the iron-railing, and the enclosure north of the president's house, five thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars.

For enlarging the offices of the president's house, eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For purchasing a lot of land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the executive offices and president's house with water, nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Which said several sums of money, hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be expended under the direction of the president of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Making provision for the civilization of the Indian Tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining to the frontier settlements of the United States, & for introducing among them, the habits and arts of civilization, the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons, of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions, shall be laid annually before congress.

Approved, March 3, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Explaining of the act, entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act of congress, entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," passed the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall be so construed as to extend to the citizens of the county of Howard, in the Missouri territory, as established by the act of the legislature of the territory, passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, any construction to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right of pre-emption given by the aforesaid provisions, as explained and extended by this act, shall not be so construed as to affect any right derived from the United States, by purchase, at public or private sale, of the lands claimed under the aforesaid act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who have settled on, and improved, any of the lands in the said territory, reserved for the use of schools, before the survey of such lands were actually made, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto by the existing laws had not the same been so reserved, shall have the right of pre-emption thereto, under the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same restrictions, provided for other cases of a right of pre-emption in said territory; and the register of the land office, and receiver of public moneys, for the district, shall have power to select any other vacant and unappropriated lands, in the same township, and as near adjacent as lands of equal quantity and like quality can be obtained, in lieu of the section, or parts of a section, which shall have been entered in right of pre-emption, according to the provision of this section.

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JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION
Declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the Navy of the United States shall be named.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ships of the navy of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the secretary of the navy, under the direction of the president of the United States, according to the following rule, to wit: Those of the first class shall be called after the states of this Union; those of the second class after the rivers; and those of the third class after the principal cities and towns; taking care that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name.

Approved, March 3, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.

PROCLAMATION
Whereas, by an act of the congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect, in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the president of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

And whereas, satisfactory proof has been received by me, from the Burgo-masters and Senators of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg, that, from and after the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, all discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, have been and are abolished:

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Hamburg and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the said Free & Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this first day of August, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the forty third year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

United States of America,
Seventh Circuit Court, }
Kentucky District. }
November Term, 1818.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts. against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.
I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.

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NOTICE.
All persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firms stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

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Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.—1f

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, &c. &c. Philadelphia Gazette, &c. &c. Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

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Notice.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BR

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, JULY 30.

The *Kentucky Gazette* will hereafter be published by NORVELL & CAVINS; to whom the establishment exclusively belongs. Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, heretofore interested, has purchased the *Kentucky Advertiser*, at Winchester, Kentucky, and will in future conduct that print.

Proscribed Bank Notes!

For subscriptions to the *Kentucky Gazette*—for any debts due us for jobs or advertisements—and for any office transaction, we will receive in payment the notes of the Burlington, Barboursville, or Somerset Banks. Notwithstanding they are attempted to be outlawed, our confidence, for the present at least, in their solvency is not impaired.

We are authorized to state, also, that the same notes will be received at the Domestic Store of Messrs. Seabee and Johnsons, for any articles they have for sale—consisting principally of Cloths, Iron, Paper, and Groceries, generally.

Mr. D. A. Sayre will also take for any articles in his line of trade Barboursville or Somerset bank notes.

THE ELECTION.

On Monday next the annual election in this state takes place for representatives; and, in some districts, for senators. Commercial embarrassments—and the extraordinary pressure of the times in monied matters, give to the political affairs of the whole nation, and of each individual state, a peculiar aspect. Legislative interposition is looked for, and is expected. How important is it then to select agents with the greatest care and skill.

In this county much more than usual tranquility has existed on the subject of the election this summer. No personal or political strife—no newspaper or handbill wrangling—no mean resort to low and contemptible canvassing have disturbed the serenity of our time, as it has passed away. The enlightened and patriotic people of Fayette have so long and so often exercised the invaluable right of suffrage, that no admonitory remarks we could offer would be of any avail. We are confident they will come to the polls and announce the choice each may have made from exercise of the best judgment.

There are two or three communications in this day's *GAZETTE* relating to the election, which could not be excluded upon any rational ground. Their tendency will be good if they have the effect which they apparently wish—that is, of calling forth the explicit sentiments of the candidates. There is an allusion in the piece signed "a sutor" which we do not distinctly understand. If there be any person aggrieved, however, the author's name is with us.

RIGHTS OF JURIES.

There is a difference of opinion prevailing among the ablest jurists in America on the highly important question "whether a jury are judges of law, as well as fact." That there should be a contrariety of sentiment on this subject, is, to us, matter of surprise and astonishment. The essential principles upon which our government is founded, should consign the matter to eternal rest. We are tried for crimes, and our controversies are settled, by the country—by the MAJESTY of the people, concentrated in a JURY. If then this jury are merely to sit in their box, without judging of the law which the facts of a case bring into investigation, the sacred tribunal ceases to be of any importance, and they are degraded into the mere organ of the will of the court.

We are far from entertaining the idea that courts are corrupt. It is not necessary to make them so, in order to maintain the position that juries are judges of law as well as fact. Every man is presumed to understand the laws of the country in which he lives. Were it otherwise, those who avowed profound ignorance would be unfit jurors. Whenever, therefore, a jury are empanelled & sworn, under the watchfulness of the court, to decide a controversy according to evidence, they at once become the great functionary to estimate the circumstances of the case, and the law which those circumstances involve. Say that the legislature, through error of opinion, pass an unconstitutional law, and in a matter of dispute arising under that law, the court ignorantly or corruptly entertain the same views as did the legislature—shall a jury be compelled to sustain that error? Shall they be forced to violate their consciences? Shall they be dragged into a deliberate prostration

of the consecrated CHARTER of their rights and liberties? We answer, no—for, were the affirmative held, it would amount to a legal license to commit a *delicto de se* upon our own political privileges.

We should rejoice to see this subject ably investigated by lawyers. The diversity of opinion requires some interposition. The legislature should assert their power, and declare what the law is. If the members will not voluntarily do this, the people have a right to instruct their representatives to pass a declaratory act.

Judicial decisions will hardly be resorted to, to prove the omnipotence of courts in all matters of law. In these, a great want of uniformity would be found. But we contend, that no authority, save that of the people, has a right to subvert any one of the fundamental principles of the republic. The trial by jury is guaranteed by the constitution, and, in order to have this in its purity, the judgments of the jurors must remain untrammelled—the powers of their minds must not be restricted by the fiat of a court presiding over them. In admitting the jury to possess the privilege contended for, the dignity of the judge is not impaired. Let the court pronounce the law—and the jury, if they can, receive instruction from the bench. But if the opinion of the jury differ from the charge of the judge, the former should prevail.

We have just touched this subject, at this time, because we are convinced it will become one of serious discussion, and, unless the principle is settled, of serious alarm. We invite the ideas of those who differ from us; and, should it become necessary, we respectfully solicit the aid of those who agree with us—although, without this assistance, we shall not shrink from the investigation, whenever opposition rears its head.

SPANISH TREATY.

The brig Adamant, captain Covill, arrived at Boston on the 8th of the present month. She left Gibraltar on the third of June; and brings information of a positive character that the government of Spain had ratified the treaty with the U. States, ceding the Floridas. It was expected the *Hornet* had sailed for New York with the ratification.

EXPEDITION TO S. AMERICA.

The latest accounts from Spain, indicate the existence of a very formidable force, in a state of readiness, for South America. A letter dated May 15, says, "The expedition, consisting of 50,000 troops, is expected to sail from Cadiz in the course of a month. Its object is to make a final attempt for the reduction of the rebellion by striking a blow upon every one of the revolted provinces at once, and thus endeavour to terminate the contest."

"The command is to be given to the Marquis D'Yrujo. Anxiety is seen in the countenance of every Spaniard, who wishes for the end of the civil war, while he secretly breathes a prayer for the success of the Patriots."

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

On Sunday, the 4th of this month, the 6th regiment of U. S. Infantry, under the command of Col. Atkinson, departed from Belle Fontaine, in the steam boats Expedition, Jefferson, and Johnson, and a number of keels and barges, for the upper Missouri. In a postscript in the *St. Louis Enquirer*, of July 7, it was stated that the troops had returned, in consequence of the steam boats not being able to stem the current. But in an extra hand-bill of the 9th, the same paper corrects the above information. The keels and barges out-run the steam boats, so far as has yet been observed—and it is expected that the contents of the latter will be transferred to the former.

The river is in fine order, and the July flood was still swelling it. We sincerely hope that the steam vessels may yet be found adequate to ascend the Missouri. It would be a great source of national pride to witness the complete success of an expedition, the preparations for which have called forth so much patriotic pains and labor.

Since the above was in type, a gentleman has arrived, who left the Missouri on the 19th inst. He states the steam boats were going on very well, and were about 100 miles up the river. We are truly glad to receive this information. The magnanimous zeal of Col. Johnson, and his indefatigable industry, deserve to be crowned with the most brilliant success. There are few men who would have hazarded what he has done, to carry into execution the views

of the war office; and the cabinet, and every agent of government, should yield their assistance. To throw obstacles in the way, were highly criminal.

INIMITABLE IDEA.

At the anniversary celebration of American Independence, in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Ky. the President of the United States and the Acting Governor of Kentucky, were united in ONE TOAST! The sentiment of this redoubtable toast was, that in the administrations of those two executive officers, little was seen to censure, and much to admire!

It is not our intention to enter into an analysis of the political steps of either Mr. Monroe or Col. Slaughter. But the station of the former is so much more elevated than that of the latter—their experience in government affairs are so different—and their minds are organized upon plans of such opposite characters, that we never expected to see them served up in the same dish. Now we do not wish it believed that we estimate the president as a prodigy by any means; but we most solemnly aver that we think much injustice is done him, when he is reduced down to a level with the acting governor of this state. Whether the toast-maker intended to be satirical or not, we are not prepared to say. But it is a strange fact that this toast was drunk.

PATRIOTS IN TEXAS.

On the 21st of June, the revolutionary flag was hoisted 12 miles west of the Sabine river, in the province of Texas. Gen. Long is the chief of the army. His force is about 600 Americans and Spaniards—and near 3000 Indians. The head quarters would, by the first of the present month, have been fixed at Nacagdoches.

This force, and the preparations, present a tolerable aspect. The operations in favor of liberty in that quarter of Mexico, have been for some time suspended. It is hoped that Gen. Long, and the gallant force under his command, will give new life and vigor to the patriot cause. If their *debut* is successful, they may confidently calculate on an immediate increase of troops. There are many young men in America, panting for glory, and who only await favorable appearances to engage in the great struggle.

THOMAS SERGEANT, has resigned as Secretary of the state of Pennsylvania; and has been appointed attorney general. SAMUEL D. INGRAM, late a member of congress, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sergeant.

On the 9th inst. U. S. bank stock at Philadelphia was 89—no sales.

Mr. FORSYTH, the minister to Spain, reached Madrid on the 14th May.

The secretary of war returned to Washington city on the 13th inst. from his visit to South Carolina.

The Kingdom of Great Britain is furnished with another heir apparent to the throne, in the birth of a daughter of the Dutchess of Kent. This event took place on the 24th of May.

The Stockholm Gazette contemptuously contradicts the report of a proposition having been made to Charles John to abdicate the Swedish throne. No misunderstandings exist between that government and other Northern powers.

A DUEL.

On Friday last, Mr. BUSHNOD BOSWELL, a merchant of this town, and SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON, Esq., attorney at law, of Cincinnati, fought a duel in the edge of Woodford county. The causes which gave rise to the affair were of long standing, and only partially known to us. The result was not fatal. Mr. Richardson received the ball of his antagonist in his arm, the bone of which was broken, and a small contusion was also made on his side.

THE BARBACUE.

That takes place to-morrow at Mr. R. Chiles's, will afford a fine opportunity for the people of this county to assemble together, and interchange sentiments on the different subjects that may regulate their votes at the approaching election. It is expected the meeting will be numerous.

Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, our former partner, has issued proposals to continue the publication of the "KENTUCKY ADVERTISER" on an improved plan. It seems to be his intention to render it somewhat of an agricultural paper. Of course this will be interesting at this era of the times. We present an extract from his prospectus.

As a printer and conductor of a news-

paper we believe Mr. Armstrong will give general satisfaction, and a few numbers of his paper will, we presume, convince the public that he is not without experience. We wish him every success.

EXTRACT.

"The commercial world is in a highly embarrassed situation. Europe complains heavily of pressure—and the constant cry in America is 'hard times.' To alleviate our distresses, the editor is decidedly of opinion, that a rigid system of economy must be adopted and pursued. Domestic manufactures must be resorted to—and agricultural employments must be encouraged. It is thus the whole system of the body politic ought to be medicated. Temporary and partial relief might be, perhaps, otherwise obtained. But no permanent pecuniary happiness can be looked for, until the great radical cure is effected. It will, therefore, be with peculiar pride that the editor will turn much of his attention to agricultural and manufacturing topics. Several works, exclusively devoted to subjects of this kind, have been established eastwardly. In obtaining these, the editor will have great additional aid to the resources which his own country may afford."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO THE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen—Before I exercise my right of voting on Monday next, I would be happy to learn from each of you, through public conversations—public speeches—or otherwise, your sentiments on the following subjects:—

1st. Your ideas of the distresses of the country. If they can admit of alleviation, what will be your disposition to effect that object? If you have any fixed plan for palliating the general writhings of the state, what is it?

2d. Were any of you opposed to a new election of Governor, when that great political question was agitated. If so, are you yet of the same opinion?

3d. Is not the majesty of the people, in this government, supremely omnipotent over any other human power?

The last interrogatory involves the principle alluded to in the second.

A VOTER.

Fayette, July 26.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors,

You know that I am a townsman; and my neighbors admit that I am a very industrious mechanic. I sell all my work here, and I buy all the provisions which my family and my workmen use, from the people in the county. I consider, therefore, that my interest is connected with that of my neighborhood. If I can't sell my work, I can't live, because I can't buy provisions or materials to work on. As stories are in circulation that some one or more of the present candidates were last year in favor of separating the interests of the town from the interests of the county, I beg you to be so good as to point out who they were.

A MECHANIC.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Owing to the very melancholy state of Judge Mill's family, the Fayette Circuit Court has done very little business at the last term. Men, charged with crimes, are confined in jail. If innocent, they are entitled to relief;—if guilty, their punishment should not be increased by procrastinated imprisonment. Whilst people, who have suits depending, are prevented from recovering their rights.

This induces me to ask, because I am a sufferer, whether the present candidates will exert themselves to improve our court? and whether a story which I once heard of one of them, is true—and if true, it should be made known to the people, for their information—should have declared that the legislature had no more right to change the law which regulated the Fayette Circuit Court, than they had to legislate him out of his farm. This should be known to the public; because he is a Lawyer, and now, as then, might be disposed to act in the legislature, on the same principle.

A SUITOR.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen,

I am somewhat doubtful who I will vote for at our ensuing election; because I do not know the opinions of some of our candidates as to a few points; and I desire to be informed. I wish to know which of them were, last winter, and now are, in favor of separating the interests of our town and county, by dividing the representation? I wish to know whether it is the plan of any of them to effect that measure this year? And I desire the information, because I believe the interests of town and county to be the same. I am a plain farmer; in the town, I sell my beef, pork, corn, wheat, and other produce, better than elsewhere; and there, I expect to sell these thirty years hereafter; and I cannot consent to ruin the best market I ever had, or expect to have during my life.

A FARMER.

Fayette, July 20, 1819.

From South America.

BOSTON, July 7.

From Buenos Ayres, 28th April, 1819, received by Mr. Hooper.

An Armistice having been made with the people of Santa Fe, whose warlike operations lately cut us off from all intercourse with the interior, it is now hoped that markets will improve.

A change of Directors is expected soon.

Lord Cochrane is expected to succeed in destroying the works at Lima, and capturing the Spanish fleet defending it.

Capt. Wooster, of New-York, who some time ago captured the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel, and lately gave in his resignation on account of some misunderstanding with Lord Cochrane, has preserved his rank because the Government was unwilling to dispense with his services.

Chevalier Robert, and Mons Lagresse, two Frenchmen, were executed at Buenos Ayres on the 3d of April, for conspiring with Jose Miguel Carrera, against the government of Buenos Ayres and Chili. Their trial has been published.

The whale ships Planter, Chase and Independence, Swain, were in sight of Valparaiso, Jan. 28.

The whale ship Factor sailed on the 13th of March from Valparaiso, for the U. States.

The brig Ellen-Maria, arrived at Valparaiso, 15th March, in 124 days from Boston.

An arrival at N. York, on the 13th inst. gives the following information of the war against Peru.

From the Log Book of the Boxer.

"Feb. 26th—Thick foggy weather; at 3 P. M. saw two frigates standing in for the harbor, under U. S. colours; also one 64, and a sloop of war. The forts commenced firing, which was returned, when the action became general. All foreign merchant vessels having been previously ordered outside of the line of battle, were placed between two fires; they however as soon as possible, made sail and run out of gun shot, without receiving much damage. At 6 P. M. the firing on both sides ceased, and Lord Cochrane anchored about four miles from the forts. The loss sustained by the Spaniards was five killed and several wounded. The loss of the Patriots could not be ascertained. The captain of the *Lautaro* 44 was very severely wounded, and several other officers. The Patriot squadron consisted of one 64, two 44 gun frigates, and one sloop of 20 guns, the whole commanded by Lord Cochrane, who had declared all the coast of Peru under blockade, suffering no vessel to go in or out. He had taken a schooner from Baltimore about three miles from the harbor, manned her, and sent her on a cruise to the leeward as was reported."

April 29—Arrived at Valdivia, where the remainder of the Spanish army, under the command of Gen. Saucedo, amounting to 800 men had just arrived, after travelling from Concepcion.

April 30—An armed schooner, formerly the *Shelby*, of New-York, arrived from Lima with dispatches, and money for the troops—I was informed by the captain, that Lord Cochrane had landed 500 men at St. Ancho, a small village to the leeward of Lima; the Vice King had dispatched troops to assist the inhabitants. The troops at Lima are well disciplined, clothed and armed, amounting to 8000 men. It was reported that the American frigate *Macedonian*, and *Erie*, sloop of war had arrived at Valparaiso."

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9.

The Courier, arrived at New York from Liverpool, has brought the editors of the Franklin Gazette London papers to the 30th of May. The British Parliament have adopted resolutions for the resumption of cash payments by the bank of England, agreeably to the plan reported by the bank committee. A bill to prevent British subjects from enlisting in foreign service, without permission, has been reported in the house of commons; and a circular has been addressed to different quarters, requiring an immediate list of British officers holding Spanish or Portuguese commissions. The Stockholm and other official continental Gazettes positively contradict the rumor that Bernadotte had been required to abdicate the Swedish crown. The British ministry are stated to have entertained the project of reviving the property tax, but had abandoned it, as they found the general sentiment hostile to it. Rumor said that a malt tax of two millions, and an additional tax on tea and tobacco, were to be laid, but they would be opposed. A deputy from Chili had arrived in London, with a treaty between that republic and Buenos Ayres, obliging themselves to unite in a grand expedition to expel the Spaniards from Peru, and to establish its independence, their troops to withdraw as soon as the object might be accomplished, unless required by Peru to remain for its defence. Gen. Savary lately challenged a young French marine officer at Smyrna, for making some remarks against Napoleon; the challenge was accepted; but Savary, on account of the youth of the officer, thought it best not to fight, but to cane him, and accordingly did it very soundly. The Secretary of the French legation in America, had arrived at Paris, with despatches of importance, as was supposed. M. VALABREQUE, the husband of Madame CATALINI, has arrived in Paris, for the purpose of engaging a residence for his lady. Madame

CATALINI intends to retire from the stage altogether, and never more to sing in public, even at a concert. The Emperor and the Empress of Austria were not expected to return to Vienna until August. A monument to the memories of HAYDN and MOZART is about to be erected at Vienna. A great failure took place in London the 24th of May; the event was supposed to be the commencement of general commercial distress.

CADIZ, MAY 3.

"Every one here had supposed that all the ships intended for the expedition would have sailed together for the subjugation of the revolted colonies; this now does not appear to be the case, as orders have just reached this place from Madrid, directing the departure of the following ships with troops for Lima;—the San Telmo and Alexander, men of war, carrying 70 guns each, and the *Prueya* frigate of 60 guns.—These they say, will get away, if possible, by the 8th or 10th of this month. With regard to the other vessels, it is impossible to tell their destination or when they will sail."

The hay harvest has commenced partially round London, and in the course of a few days will become general. Finer crops of grass were scarcely ever witnessed.

A private letter from Rome, dated the 10th instant, gives some melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in Tunis. The town of Tunis has lost half its inhabitants; the terrors of the sword will shortly be added to this dreadful scourge; news has arrived of an insurrection among the Arabs in the Interior, and they are about to march against the capital, to the number of 15,000 horsemen, commanded by a Tripolitan, named Califer-el-Haver. The Tunisian Minister had put himself at the head of a body of troops, and marched to repel the invasion.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

The Princess Charlotte packet, from Jam. to Falmouth, was lost on the 28th March on the Hogstyes; about \$20,000 were lost. The mail, Captain, crew and passengers, had arrived at Nassau, N. P., and were to proceed to England in the schooner Promise, which vessel had been taken up for the purpose. The packet is stated to have had specie on board to the amount of 320,000 dollars.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Tierney brought forward, last night his motion for an inquiry into the state of the nation. His speech produced no remarkable effect. His views of the foreign policy, domestic economy, and trade of the country, were not striking—if we except only the topic of finance. His dialectics were less pressing, and his jokes rather faint, and thinly scattered. The motion was sudden and premature. By bringing it on at this moment he deprived himself of two very important subjects—the bank restriction, and the budget of the year. The Right Hon. Gentleman began with desecrating very unbecomingly upon the administration, which he taunted and deprecated with some success. The first topic upon which he entered was our foreign relations, which he stated to be quite novel. Europe, he said, was under the tutelage of four powers, of which England was one. At the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, France was admitted a fifth, and strange enough, in a very short time after, the Duke of Richelieu, a confidence in whose councils had induced the allies to take this step; had scarcely returned to Paris, when his administration went to pieces—a new cabinet was formed, and France, so formidable during the war, appeared formidable again. The Right Honorable Gentleman, after glancing at the Netherlands, passed on to America, condemned the session of the Floridas and the commercial treaty, and observed with great truth, that there was a time when the murder of two British subjects, even though the letter of the law of nations were against us, would not have passed without the demand of a "bloody and strict account." He then offered a passing prayer for the South Americans, and returned to inquire what ministers had done at home. In the course of 4 years of peace they had, he said, reduced the public debt of 800,000,000, and upwards! by the sum of 5,700,000, and going on at the same rate; they would have further reduced it by 12,000,000, more! in five years hence! What, he asked, would be the state of the country, encountering a war with such a burden upon its shoulders? The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech with pronouncing sentence upon ministers, and professing his own readiness to pass over with his friends into their places.—Lord Castlereagh replied, and turned the laugh, if not the argument, against the right honorable gentleman. He spoke in a tone of pleasantry for a considerable time, and excited a great deal of merriment at the expense of his opponent. Upon most of the topics relating to foreign countries, refutation was easy. It is no matter of charge against ministers that France has become formidable. There is, it is true, much of lamentable humiliation in the forbearance of government towards America. With South America we had no right to interfere. But the dreadful difficulties in which the country is placed, and its utter inability to sustain a war, were unanswered and unanswerable by the noble lord.

This is truly a subject of fearful contemplation. We have at least, one source of hope and encouragement. The gentlemen on both sides of the house have the Roman patriotism which does not despair of the commonwealth. The offices of state are besieged and defended most vigorously.

The debate was kept up to a very late

hour, and the motion rejected, on a division, by a majority of 357 to 178.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.
On the 23d of May, the French Budget of expenditures was discussed. M. De Villeneuve ascended the tribune, and he took occasion to glance at this country, which he termed "a flourishing republic," and observed that the cession of Louisiana consolidated its power. He seemed to dread the probable effects of our power forty years hence, and asks whether France ought not to have interdicted the sale of Louisiana to the U. States. He makes a grand fling at the usurper, Bonaparte, for his conduct in this business, in sacrificing the interests of his country to recruit his treasury for his own aggrandizement.

A committee of merchants in England have undertaken to oppose the bill in the house of commons to prohibit the enlistment in the cause of the patriots of Spain. They urge that the British government ought not to prevent her subjects from warring against Spain, because at a former period, when Spain was hostile to them, she had encouraged the insubordination of the colonists, and because, by the proposed measure, they cripple the growing commercial relations between England and South America. The Courier condemns the policy of the committee, and observes, "If we cannot continue prosperous by building upon faith and honesty as heretofore, let us rather cease to be a commercial people, than enjoy our commerce in conjunction with perfidy and trick."

A letter has been addressed to the secretary at Lloyd's, by A. Andrade, Esq. the Vice Consul for Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, stating that a truce for two years having been signed, on the 12th April last, between the Kingdom of Portugal and Regency of Tunis, hostilities between the two states had ceased, and their former relations were established for the above mentioned period.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 19.

A very great sensation has been excited here by the reports respecting the King of Sweden. Some deny the truth of them altogether; but there is little doubt of their partial correctness. A Swedish gentleman who arrived in Paris from Stockholm yesterday, speaks of the report as having gained ground in that country, and of a general determination in the Swedish people to assert their right against the arbitrary and increasing power of the Emperor of Russia; but, at the same time, he mentions the existence of a party similar to our Ultra-Royalists, who are supposed to be in the interest of Alexander. The reports, true or false, have had the effect of lowering a great deal of the popularity which Alexander acquired in Paris at the expense of the duke of Wellington, who really did that for which Alexander received the thanks of the French nation. They begin to see the difference between a monarch stooping to obtain popularity, and a general, in the opposite extreme, too proud to owe any thing to popular opinion. The regret of the French at their inability to offer assistance to Bernadotte, in the event of any real act of hostility towards him, is sincere; but, say they, England must protect him, for Sweden is a bulwark to the encroachments of Russia.

In some private letters from Paris, it is said that the King's health is considerably improved of late, and that the coronation will certainly take place on the 25th of August. The exiles whom it was lately proposed to recall from banishment are Marshal Soult, General Grouchy, Gen. Pire, M. Real, and Col. Millinet. The language in which their petitions were drawn up, was highly injudicious. They proceeded upon such grounds as were calculated rather to offend than conciliate his majesty, who refuses to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, though some of them were zealously supported by the duke of Angoulême, and had the suffrage of ministers also.

Extract of a letter dated Hamburg, May 8, 1819.

The prospect of trade between the United States and this port for the ensuing year is very bad, and I cannot recommend my friends to make any shipments to this port from the United States, as our markets at present are bad.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American merchant, dated at London, May 23.

In conversation with one of the first and most intelligent men in this place, he advises me to suggest to my friends not to touch Cotton over 6d per lb. as he is in possession of accounts from India, Brazil, and South America, and in every quarter the crops are remarkably fine and abundant.

"The debate in Parliament last evening, has lowered the funds 3 1/2 per cent. this day, which speaks a more intelligible language than any I can use, of the times; and which exposes the situation of this country, at present occasioned by the immense debt due from the government to the bank, which they cannot pay, but must impose additional burdens to raise the supplies of the year—the effect you plainly perceive and hear from all quarters, and it is to be regretted that the worst is not yet over, because the great stocks of produce on hand cannot be disposed of here, or at any market abroad—therefore, more heavy failures must yet take place. Java Rice sold the 20th for 11s. 6d. and old Java Coffee at 84s. Jamaica Coffee, first quality, 105s. which last January, was 170s. 175s.; Cotton, 114d. from which you may judge of the state of things here."

Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated May 18.

We hasten to inform you that advices have been this day received from Lisbon, of a duty having been levied on all foreign wheat and Indian corn, imported into this country, say 80 rs per alquere on wheat, and 100 do. on Indian corn—to take place from the date of the decree, 13th inst. This must put a stop to all speculations in those articles to this from your country, as soon as it becomes known with you; and we trust that, before this reaches you, you will not have entered into any speculations, as they cannot fail to prove ruinous.

The suddenness of this decree is certainly very unjust, and you will oblige us by giving it publicity, as we have not time to advise our friends generally."

DOMESTIC.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, convened at the court house in Louisville, on Friday, the 16th day of July, 1819, pursuant to public notice, given a short time before, to take into consideration the distresses and embarrassments under which a large portion of the citizens of Kentucky at present labor, and to deliberate upon the means most likely to afford relief against impending ruin, colonel Richard Taylor of the said county was chosen chairman and James W. Thornberry, secretary. The meeting being then addressed by Messrs. William Bullitt, jun. Charles M. Thruston, James D. Breckenridge, Worden Pope, Isaac Gwathmey, R. Rudd, Fortunatus Cosby, and Frederick W. S. Grayson, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of those present—one hundred and nine voting for it, those against it not being counted.

Resolved, That the Bank of Kentucky and its branches ought to suspend for a time the payment of its notes with specie.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Pres'd.

J. W. THORNBERRY, Sec.

The undersigned deem it not improper to remark, that, inasmuch as the foregoing resolution, if adopted by the banks, will be of considerable importance, and have an extensive effect upon the community of which we are members, and one in its character not merely neutral, but productive of either good or evil, and as at the above meeting the minority against the resolution, though not counted, were in point of numbers highly respectable, and few of the farmers of the county voting or being present; and that as at a former meeting of the citizens upon the same subject, the result was different; it is in our opinion altogether advisable that all the citizens of the county should assemble on Saturday, the 31st day of July instant, at the seat of their several election precincts, held at Louisville, Middletown, and Brunerstown, and express their sentiments thereupon, stating the number of those for and those against the suspension of specie payments by the bank of Kentucky and its branches, and transmit the same immediately to the clerk's office, in Louisville, that the general sense of the county upon this interesting subject may be fully ascertained.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

J. W. THORNBERRY.

Circuit Court of the United States.
At an adjourned term of this court, holden on Tuesday, 29th June, at Boston, Judge Story pronounced the result of the deliberation of the court in the case of Holmes and others, convicted of piracy in October last, and in whose behalf a motion in arrest of judgment had been argued at the present term by Messrs. Austin and Spooner. The judge declared that the questions before the court were novel in their nature, important in principle, and interesting to the public and the prisoners in their result; and that after mature deliberation, it was thought advisable to certify a difference of opinion on the leading question of the cause. Thereupon, at the instance of the District Attorney, the record will be transmitted to the supreme court of the United States, which convenes at Washington, on the first Monday of February next.

RICHMOND, JULY 9.

The Federal Court for this circuit (Chief Justice Marshall on the bench) commenced a special term on Monday last, for the purpose of trying the seamen, lately on board the armed brig Irresistible, who were sent up from Norfolk on a charge of piracy. They were charged by the Attorney for the United States in different indictments. Some for piratically plundering a Spanish vessel off the coast of Cuba, £10,000 in specie; and some for plundering the Superior, a vessel of Baltimore, of watches, jewelry &c. Some of the crew were indicted for receiving the property stolen from the Superior. The Grand Jury found true bills; and on Wednesday last they were put to the bar (in irons), to the number of 21, and separately arraigned. They were asked if they had provided themselves with counsel, to which they replied in the negative. The Chief Justice then informed that the court would assign them counsel, and requested to know if they had any preference. One mentioned Mr. Andrew Stevenson, another Mr. W. Wickham, to which the court added Messrs. Bouldin and Gilmer. The trial is fixed for Monday next.

BRITISH CANDOR.

We have now before us a "Chronological Map of Universal History," published by Barfield, in London, in 1817. In noting the events from 1811 to 1816 all the skirmishes and engagements in

which the British gained the advantage over the Americans, in the late war, are carefully published and magnified; while most of the signal and brilliant victories of our navy and army over the British are not even hinted at, and the few which are mentioned are stated in terms calculated entirely to disguise their merit and importance. The Americans were defeated or repulsed at such and such places; American frigates captured on such or such a day; these inflated expressions constantly meet the eye in tracing this chronological table. But the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, of the Guerriere, of the enemy's squadron on Champlain, of the Macedonian, and other splendid events for America, are entirely passed over in silence; and the unexampled and glorious victory of General Jackson is merely glanced at as "the expedition to New-Orleans and the Mississippi, defeated Dec. 22 to Jan. 27." It is by this species of deception and fraud, that the British attempt to illustrate their own deeds and their national character, and to obscure those of other nations.

Franklin Gazette.

CHARLESTON, JULY 6.

Dreadful Conflagration.

About 1 o'clock this morning, the slumbers of our citizens were disturbed by the appalling cry of Fire! The house occupied by Mr. Robert Brodie, as a bakery, in Meeting, one door from the corner of Market street, was the first victim to the distressing element. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining houses on either side, all being of wood, and spread with tremendous rapidity, both in Meeting and Market sts. The progress of the fire was not checked until ten houses on Meeting and six on Market street, were either reduced to ashes, blown up, or pulled down. All of them except two were of wood. At least as many workshops, kitchens, and other out houses shared a similar fate. Providentially the wind was light, or the flames must have spread over the whole western section of the city. This is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Testimony of a Veteran Officer.

The following letter was recently received from the venerable col. Meigs. City of Washington, March 15, 1819.
Sir—The number of Cherokees on the river Arkansas, including those enrolled and now about to remove, are estimated to be 5000, men, women and children. Those chiefs whom you addressed at the Cherokee agency, arrived safe in that country. Great numbers have since joined them.

There must now be several hundred children there, at a proper age to receive instruction.
While the stream is small it is easily directed to any course desired. I mean, that the minds of those children can be led to embrace such sentiments, as will direct them to that desirable point contemplated by your honorable society. I hope the means of improvement will be as liberally extended to them, as has been done to those on the E. of the Mississippi. I have no doubt the aid of the government will be extended as far as the appropriation will justify it. And as a spirit of liberality seems to pervade all the states, I hope more ample provision will be made the next Congress; and that those wise and benevolent measures will be pursued, until they shall reach the mouth of Columbia river. It will not require much time to do all this, if peace shall be continued. If the children from seven to fourteen years old can be instructed in good schools, it will by degrees, change their numerous dialects; and they will all speak and understand the English language. You have witnessed what has already been done on the east side of the Mississippi; but to effect this it must be done by instructing the young children. The sentiments of those of adult years, a few excepted, cannot be altered.

It is, independent of benevolence, the interest of our country, to make ample provision for the instruction of all the Indian children, within the limits of the United States. It may be said, this would require a million of dollars; admit it to be true, and yet this would be the most well devised economy. We must do this, or expend ten times as much in Indian wars. We know this by experience; and the same may be expected to happen again, unless prevented by attaching the Indians to us by giving them the useful arts and the knowledge of letters; and this will assuredly give them moral sentiments and religion. Five hundred Indians situated in the wilderness, distant from our settlements, could not be reduced without the expenses arising from two or three campaigns; and these expenses would amount to millions of money, and the loss of many lives. All this may be prevented, by prosecuting the measures of civilization on such an extensive scale, as its importance will justify. And what can be more honorable, than by liberal and economical measures, to save from extinction so many thousand human beings, make them happy, and at the same time strengthen the empire. These observations are not visionary; they are practicable; the road is as plain as from Washington to the place of your residence.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.
R. J. MEIGS.

Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.

KNICKERBOCKER.

We observe with great pleasure the publication, in this city, of a new and elegant edition of Knickerbocker's History of New York. We view the beauty of the execution of this work with the more satisfaction, as we hope it will be a mean

of rendering its circulation, at home, commensurate with the reputation it enjoys abroad. Some alterations have been made in this edition, and we think for the better; not the least of which we consider the substitution of two first rate engravings, from designs by Aiston and Leslie, for the view of New York, which was certainly no ornament to the earlier editions. The genius of the author, it seems, is not disposed to slumber. In the Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. the first number of which we noticed in our last, he has given us an assurance, that he still looks towards the scenes, and cherishes the feelings, which animated the historian of Peter Stuyvesant.—Franklin Gaz.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

PRESENTMENT.

Of the Grand Jury of the county of St. Charles.
We, the undersigned, Grand Jurors from the body of the county of Saint Charles, Missouri territory, duly summoned to attend the sitting of the circuit court for the county aforesaid, beg leave to present to the honorable court, that we deem it our privilege and duty to take notice of our grievances of a public nature; that amongst the various duties assigned us, we do present, that the congress of the United States, at the last session, in attempting to restrict the people of Missouri, in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights as American freemen, in the formation of their state constitution, assumed an unconstitutional power, having the direct tendency to usurp the privileges of our state sovereignties; privileges guaranteed by the declaration of American rights, the constitution of the United States, the treaty of cession, and the blood of our fathers who achieved our independence; that it is a restriction heretofore without precedent or parallel as it regards the admission of territories into the union of the states, and if persisted in by those members of congress who at the last session proved themselves opposed to, and inimical to the growth and prosperity of our happy and luxurious country, will be in our opinion, a direct attack and infringement on the sacred rights of state sovereignty and independence, and the token of alarm to all the friends of union, and our republican form of government.

Although we much deplore an existing political difference of opinion with the majority of the House of Representatives of the last congress, who introduced and supported the restriction, yet we consider it our bounden duty as freemen, and as republican members of the great American family, to take a dignified stand against any assumption or usurpation of rights, from whatsoever quarter it may come, and to support the constitution of the United States, as the anchor of our political hope.

SAMUEL WELLS, Foreman.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

Intelligence to Printers.—It is understood that Mr. John J. Wells's newly invented Iron Printing Press, is about to be exhibited in this city, for the inspection of the Profession. This piece of machinery has excited much curiosity, and is said to be a flattering specimen of American ingenuity.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning of the Anniversary, upwards of 20 Casks, made by apprentice boys, were exhibited in a circle in Hanover Square, for inspection. The scene was of the most pleasing nature; hundreds had assembled to view a number of casks, which, it was generally admitted, were superior to any ever made in this city, and so nearly equal were they in goodness and superior workmanship, that three of the most respectable coopers in the city, who were appointed inspectors, had some considerable difficulty in determining how to award the premiums. At the trying moment, the solicitude of the lads who made the casks can be more easily imagined than described. But as it was necessary that the premiums should be fixed, the casks made by the under-named apprentices were selected. First Premium, to John Anthony Weeks, an apprentice to John Hunt, Colfax's Hook, 20 dollars. Second Premium, to David Moore, apprentice to S. Moore, in Moore street, 10 dollars. Third Premium, to Henry Blaw, apprentice to R. H. Speir, in Depeyster street, 5 dollars. The inspectors were Messrs. Christopher Gallow, Francis Johnson, and Robert McCullen. It is a pleasing fact that there was not a single bad cask among them.—Bos. gaz.

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.

Nancy Gamble and Maria Thomas, stood this morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, in the Pillory erected in the jail yard, and will again undergo the same punishment on Wednesday next, being the first part of their sentence, for stealing and inhumanly beating the child of Mr. James Poole, a few weeks since. The crowd was great, but the criminals were no otherwise insulted than by words.

Married.

On Tuesday the 27th, by the Rev. A. Dudley, Doctor Henry E. Innes, to Miss Nancy Webb. All of this country.

The Lexington Bath house

ON WATER-STREET.

Is now in repair for those who may wish to enjoy the healthful luxury of Warm or Cold Bathing.

Lexington, July 23.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 BOTTLES of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation. Chesapeake, No. 7, July 21—304

HEREAFTER MURRAY LODGE, No. 35, will assemble at the MASONIC HALL, occupied by Lexington Lodge, No. 1. J. TOWLER, Sec'y. July 30, A. D. 1819, A. L. 5819.

Tammany Society.

A MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwag, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctual attendance. By order of the Grand Sachem, JOSHUA NORVELL, Sec. P. T. Month of Horns 30, Y. D. 327.

Commission & Storage.

W. M. B. DEWITT & CO. Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS.

REFERENCES for the state of Kentucky: James Morrison, Henry Clay, Charles Wilkins, J. W. Hunt.

Lexington, July 28—311f

A BARBECUE.

WILL be given at CHILESBURG, on Saturday the 31st day of the present month. RICHARD CHILES.

July 16th, 1819.—29

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber between the 18th and 20th inst. from Mr. Barton's lot, at the forks of the Frankfort road, three fourths of a mile from Lexington, a BROWN MARE, six years old, about fourteen hands high, branded with the letter U on her left shoulder, has two very small white spots, one on her forehead and another on the back of her left ear, a small lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle. It is strongly presumed that she has been carried to the county of Jessamine.

Lexington, July 26—31-3t

Ohio Money Wanted.

WE will receive in payment for DRY GOODS bought at our store, notes of nearly all the Ohio Banks, many of them at par. ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

Lexington, July 30th, 1819—31-3

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small quantity, may be supplied by calling on the following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HENSLEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS of Harrodsburg; and Mr. SAMUEL ELKERTON, of Lexington, at the House of Seibert & Johnsons. Those taking a Peck of six or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2 75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb.

Lexington, July 25d, 1819.—18*6t

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Madison county, Alabama Territory, on Monday, the 14th of June last, two Negro Men: the one named LAWRENCE, the other JACOB.

Lawrence is a large Mulatto, about 23 years of age, and about 6 feet high, with a slight crop off both ears. Jacob is a small black fellow, about 35 or 40 years of age, and has a said negroes have been seen at Franklin, Ten. and it is supposed they will make for Ohio or some of the free states. The above reward will be given for apprehending and confining said negroes so that I can get them; and all necessary expenses if brought home. ISAAC WELLSBORN.

Clarksville, July 19—31-3t

Fayette county, Set, May 1, 1819.

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, one SORREL three year old, supposed to be a Stud Colt, 1 1/2 hands high, all its feet white; a star and snip; appraised to \$9 50 before me.

31* SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P. A copy. Att. J. C. RODES, clerk.

TAKEN up by Moses Baldwin, 4 miles from Lexington, Limestone road, a SORREL MARE, with a bald face, flaxen mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a few white spots on her back, a small white ring around her jaw, appraised to \$50 before me.

MATTHEW ELDER, J. P. &c. April 17, 1819.—31

HENRY FLETCHER.

Corner of Main-street and Jordan's Row, Has just received an additional assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Watches &c.

WHICH, with his former stock, comprises the largest assortment to be found in the western country, consisting of Rich Gold Patent Lever Watches, best quality Rich Gold Horizontal Watches, best quality Silver Patent Lever do do Plain Silver do do Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys Ladies' Filagree Chains, Seals and Keys Rich Pearl, Filagree and Patent Diamond Earrings, Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings Jet Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger-Rings Ladies' Thread Gases, Pocket Books & Purses Silver Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs &c. Do Penicil cases, Thimbles & Fruit Knives Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffens & Trays Elegant French Mantle Time Pieces Fine Desk and Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors All of which will be sold at very reduced prices. N. B. All kinds of Watches repaired by a first rate workman, and warranted. Jewelry made to order, and every article of Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner. Watch-makers' tools and materials of the best quality. June 29—28-8t

Wanted,

On hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office. July 9.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AUCTION. NOTICE To Stationers, Booksellers and Merchants. On MONDAY, the 9th of AUGUST NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILL BE SOLD, 64 REAMS Superroyal Printing PAPER. 20 do. Medium do. 20 Gross Paste Boards, 17 Reams Fools Cap Writing, No. 1. 21 do. do. do. No. 2. 71 do. do. do. No. 3. 19 POT LETTER. 62 FANCY. 1 SIDBOARD. 1 Barrel BRANDY. 5 Barrels rectified WHISKEY. Terms made known on the day of Sale by SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Com. Merchants. July 23, 1819—30-2

THEATRE.

Mr. Drake & Sons,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its environs, that they will open the Theatre for a short period, commencing on, or about the first of SEPTEMBER next. The favor and patronage hitherto conferred on the institution, and its direction, they are proud to acknowledge, and are solicitous still to merit their future countenance and support. Lexington, July 23—40-3t

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES,

Black and assorted colors,

Superb Thread Laces and Edgings

Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino

Shawls, assorted colors

Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors

Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls

Lace Pillboxes and Embroidered Drawings

Best quality black Double Leventine and Flouncies

Do. do Lutestring and Mantua

Do Bombazien and Bombazetts

Figured Levantines and Satins

6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes

Plain and figured ribbons and Gauzes

Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Mullins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham

Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls

Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,

Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres

Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirts

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers

Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicoes

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs

Company Flag and Bandanna do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose

Back-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves

Linen Cambrie and Marking Canvas

Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick

Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes,

Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans

Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

ALS,

4th Proof French Brandy,

L. P. Madeira Wine,

Old Port Wine,

Old Jamaica Spirits,

Whiskey,

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime

Muscadel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups

and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers,

Salad Dishes, Soup Trunnions, Basons and

Ewrs &c.

And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-7

Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Kentucky society for promoting Agriculture, will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, adjoining Lexington, on the last Thursday in next September, and continue for three days, at which time and place the Society will award 2 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the articles named below. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

To the best Gelding, a Silver Cup.

" " Suckling Colt do. do.

" " Imported or country raised Bull, Silver Cup.

" " Do. do. do. Cow, do. do.



[At the request of one of our subscribers and friends, we insert the following effusions. The first was occasioned by the death of Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, a student of the Transylvania University, and son of Major Jonathan Taylor of Union county, Ky. The second was communicated by a distant friend of the deceased Mrs. Duke, consort of Mr. Thomas Duke of Mason, and daughter of Maj. Taylor.]

From the Paris Citizen.

WITH slow and solemn pause why tolls that bell?
Does not some dust to kindred dust return?
Say busy citizen—for thou canst tell,
Whose spirit's flown, whose ashes seek an urn?

This small, sad, silent group who slowly move,
The big round drops that tremble in their eyes
Say does not this some robb'd affection prove,
Some broken cord that bound to him who dies?

A stranger youth has bid the world farewell,
Of tender years—from Transylvania's walls,
Hither he came, where some fond kindred dwell,
Those are the mourners—hence the tear that falls.

Short was his sojourn, far his father's home,
Down near Ohio's placid spreading stream,
With lov'd collegiates, hither did he come;
But life pass'd from him like a fleeting dream.

And is it done! his father was not nigh,
And she that bore him, she was distant far;
His quivering lips receiv'd no father's sigh,
No mother's bosom welcom'd the parting star.

'Tis done! thy struggle's o'er! peace to thy shade;
Short was thy course, thy sun went down ere noon,
Statesman and patriot, what thou might'st have made,
Who now can tell, clos'd is the scene too soon.

Thy Heavenly father's thy preceptor now,
His will is just, what he ordains is right;
To him let living mortals humbly bow,
His ways seem dark, but he is truth and light.

Young as thou wert, affliction cross'd thy way,
Of a lov'd sister death, had thee bereft,
Keen was thy grief—she call'd thee not to stay,
Meek, tho' resign'd unwilling to be left.

The tear shall dim thy young companion's eyes
And prove thy worth, for youth still love the good,
And oft thy fate shall cause their swelling sighs
For kind thou wert, with gentleness imbued.

And they that came with thee return'd again,
Return'd but not with thee, for here thou art!
Ah! little thought they, how that hope was vain,
That leaving thee, they would not always part.

Yes, in this stranger-village thou must rest,
And thy cold dust in silence here repose,
Till that bright morning, when the saintly host
Shall rise to life—to triumph o'er their woes.

MRS. DUKE.

"Death, ere thou strik'st another,
Kind, and soft and good as she,
Time shall cast his dart at thee."

"Lo! where you silent wail weeps
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps;
A heart, within whose sacred cell,
The peaceful virtues loved to dwell.

Affection warm, and faith sincere,
And soft humanity were there.
Her infant infancy here below,
Sits smiling on a Father's woe:

Whom what awaits while yet he strays
Along the lonely vale of days?
A pang, to secret sorrow dear;
A sigh; an unavailing tear;

Till time shall every grief remove,
With life, with memory, and with love."

Prices Current at New Orleans, May 31st, 1819, by Peter Quince & Co.

Cash—3 or 4 pr. ct. pr. mo. above par—very scarce—in great demand—and advancing in value.

Credit—below par; still declining;—very little good in market; much wanted.

Confidence—Nominal.
Commission Merchants—Ditto ditto fluctuating.

Dust, (fine)—very plenty; low at present; but will rise the first fair wind.
Duns—Plenty and dull.

Discount at Banks—very scarce, and in demand; can be obtained only through favor.

Diseases and Fifth—plenty at all seasons; witness the hospital and gutters.
Fragrant odours—plenty; plenty; "you may nose them" at every corner of the streets.

Fleas—plenty; but lively.

Failures—A bad article; expected to be plenty in August and September.
Long faced gentry, (not Jack-Ases)—plenty and dull—daily increasing.

Musquitoes—A great many in market—no sale—Louisiana, perhaps, produces the finest in the world, but altho' they make a great noise at home, yet they are never exported.

Notaries Public—plenty; brisk, and in demand.
Promises—plenty; but good for nothing.

Raw Hide—much used; but cheap.
Religion—beginning to get in use—being a new article in this country; the prices nominal, and the demand limited; depends in a great measure on the prevalence of the Yellow Fever.

gular at 1 picaion per bucket full.

Bills of Exchange—plenty, a mere drug in market—would scarcely be accepted by any body.

From London Papers.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Saturday the Royal Academicians gave their anniversary dinner to their patrons, previously to the public exhibition of the paintings and statuary this day. The company was splendid, and comprehended persons of the highest taste and most liberal feelings towards the English school, too numerous for us to insert. Their testimony in favour of the exhibition of the year, was unusually high in its commendation. There are a number of very superior works. Portraits as usual predominate, for the social affections of our countrymen lead them to possess and to preserve the resemblances of the dear and interesting objects of their love, rather than fill their houses with specimens of historic or of landscape beauty; however rich and valuable to the amateur. Though we deplore the very limited encouragement to the higher branches of the art, yet we certainly must sympathize in the domestic sentiment that thus perpetuates the features, & strengthens the bonds of family attachment.

Mr. Calcott has a magnificent landscape, full of interest and science. It is a scene in Holland. Mr. Turner has three fine landscapes, which he has executed with his usual skill for effect, viz. *England; Richmond-hill on the Regent's Birth-day; and The Entrance of the Muse, with a Vessel going to Pieces.*—Mr. Wilkie has the picture executed for the Prince Regent, entitled *The Penny Wedding*, which abounds in variety of character. Mr. Howard has a beautiful Historical Picture; and we rejoice to observe some admirable efforts of young artists in this department. *Sir Roger de Coverley surrounded by his Tenants in the Church-yard*, by Mr. Leslie, an American Student, is full of interest; and *A Scene at the Door of a Post Office*, with the group receiving and reading their letters, is dexterously managed. In the line of portraits, the absence of our most highly gifted painter, Sir Thomas Lawrence, is to be lamented; but there are a number of truly valuable portraits. Mr. Owen shines with great splendor; Mr. Shee, Sir William Beechey, Mr. Howard, &c. excel. We regret that we see nothing this season from the able hand of Mr. Thompson.

Mr. West has a fine sketch of *Restoration*, and another of *Cesar reading the History of Alexander's exploits*. Mr. Pope presents us with a beautiful study of *Mosses from Nature*, contained in a China-bottle. In the department of Sculpture, there are several most excellent busts; and of Architecture a number of very fine specimens, particularly a Cenotaph, now erecting to the memory of Mr. Pitt. The exhibition consist of no less than 1250 performances, the greatest number, we believe, that has ever been exhibited.

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19-12tf

Tilford, Trotter & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER
WATCHES.

For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
Lexington, May 10, 1819—20tf

Cash in Hand
Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Engire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819—23tf

Jesse Bledsoe
WILL PRACTICE LAW regularly in the Fayette Circuit Court. Good Fees paid, will insure his best exertions.
Paris, May 13th, 1819—21-6f

Eagle Powder Mills,
33 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,
ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,
William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co.
UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.
Manufacture GUN-POWDER,
Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.
Lexington, K. May 5, 1819—19tf
The above to be published in the *Fredonian*, *Chillicothe*, the *Intelligencer*, *Cincinnati*, the *Public Advertiser*, *Louisville*, the *Sun*, *Vincennes*, the *Clarion*, *Nashville*, the *Enquirer*, *St. Louis*, the *Eagle*, *Mayville*, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to
R. T. & Co.

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,
Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERR, dec'd, on Water-street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on Saturday night the 17th inst. a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 15 hands high, and well made, no brand nor white collected; has the mark of the halter collar; has lost the sight of both eyes, and his hoofs are worn flat by working on an inclined wheel. Any person delivering said horse, shall be entitled to the above reward.
RICHARD YANTER.
Lexington, July 19, 1819—29f

An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY
JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER
OF BALTIMORE.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application. The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half-yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.
*The Richmond Enquirer; Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig; Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do, will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I will not pay a note executed by me, payable to William Bownen, twelve months after date, for \$66 75 cents, date of the note not recollected, it being given in payment for a Horse which is misound.
JAMES KINDRED.
July 12th, 1819.—29f

White Flint Glass Works,
Wellsburgh, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the
White Flint and Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.
JOHN J. JACOB & CO.
May 14, 1819.—24-3m

Sesbee & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,
SATINETTS, Nails of every description, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A
Commission Warehouse,
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.
THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMBIE, DORRIN & PEEBLES.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14f

To the Public.

I discovered in an advertisement of a certain George P. Welch, headed
TAKE CARE! TAKE CARE!!
Cautioning the public not to take assignments on two notes of his, payable to me for \$771 10 cents each. His first Note that I had passed off some time since, was protested on the 29th ult. His take care does not appear to the public until the 24 inst. Judge for yourself. The note I have myself since filed and now hold it, and was it not for my happy faculty of taking care, to be absent from the country long enough to prevent me from bringing suit in the present July court, I should have taken special CARE of him. The pressure of the times must be his apology.
JOHN T. EVANS.
Nicholasville, July 10th, 1819—29f

Hop Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819—4f

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—March Term, 1819.
Gilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives, Complainants,
Against
Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Shore, administrators of John Simpson, dec'd, &c. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather deceased, are unknown to the complainants, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather dec'd, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington for two months successively.
A Copy. Attest.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
Lex. June 18-25f

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—June Term, 1819.
William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,
Against
Nelson Hundley, Charles Hundley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hundley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Hundley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.
A Copy. Attest.
THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—June Term, 1819.
Samuel Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland, and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.
A Copy. Attest.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Mercer Circuit, Set.

JUNE TERM, 1819.
Jacob Yankey, Complainant,
Against
James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Comer, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fickling Comer, Susan Comer and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, dec'd, and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, dec'd, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd, having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, dec'd, shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months successively in some public newspaper of this commonwealth, authorized by law to make such publication.
A Copy. Attest.
THO. ALLIN, C. C.

State of Kentucky,

MADISON CIRCUIT, set.—June Term, 1819.
Green Clay, complainant,
Against
Robert Mosely's Heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Arthur Mosely, Robert Mosely, William Mosely, Peter Mosely, Daniel Mosely, William Davis, and Easter his wife, late Easter Mosely, Judith Bondurant, widow of J. Bondurant, late Judith Mosely, Daniel Jones and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Mosely, Edward Bondurant, and Magdalen his wife, late Magdalen Mosely, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court.—It is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants appear here, on or before the first day of our next September term, and file their answers herein to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, for two months successively.
A Copy.—Attest.
DAVID IRVINE, C. C. C.

TAKEN up by Archibald Jackman, near the Hickman road, Jessamine county, one GREY HORSE, about eleven years old, near 15 hands high, shed all round, necked, roached and bobbed. Appraised to \$40 before me this 1st day of May, 1819.
S. MOEL H. CRAIG.

PLANK.

90,000 FEET of FINE, POPLAR and CHERRY PLANK, for sale at Cleveland's Landing. Apply to
JEREMIAH ROGERS.

July 1—27-4f

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS,
INFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington, where the Ladies and others, are invited to call and see for themselves.

June 18—25tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY-BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIGG BOXES; Hatters, Tailors and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Voffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cores, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

The highest price in Cash will be given at the Foundry, for Old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Thin Cast Iron.
Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
BENJ. LOTSPEICH.
May 4th, 1819—19tf



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILLs and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Blank Checks

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the piece. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29-4f

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
CONTAINING 401 1/2 acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massee creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark: the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Philadelphia.
Jan. 1, 1819—4f [ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polly his wife, Alexander Carnes, Ral' Carnes, Ino Carnes, David Carnes, Catharine Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, dec'd, I shall attend at the Clerk's Office for Madison county, on the 30th of August, 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. pending in the Madison circuit court, and shall adjourn from day to day until said business is finished.

ROBERT LACKEY.
July 23, 1819—30-4f

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Robert Lackey, Wm. Lawlin, Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabella Douglas, Robert Walkup and Polly his wife, David Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Alexander Carnes, John Carnes, Bryant Oenal, Robert Henry, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, deceased, I shall attend at the Madison County Court Clerks Office, in the town of Richmond, Madison county Kentucky, on the 30th day of August 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read as evidence in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. in the Madison circuit court, and adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is finished.

GREEN CLAY.
July 23, 1819—23-4f

ENTERTAINMENT.



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.—4f

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is situated in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4f

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 6, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.